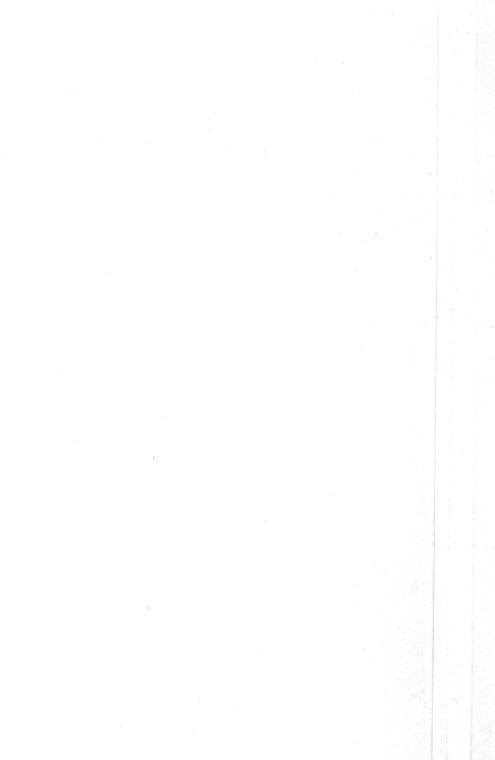
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DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

of

HARDY FRUITS,

ORNAMENTAL TREES, @ @ SHRUBS, EVERGREENS, ETC.



GATEWAY NURSERY COMPANY,
LeMars, Iowa.

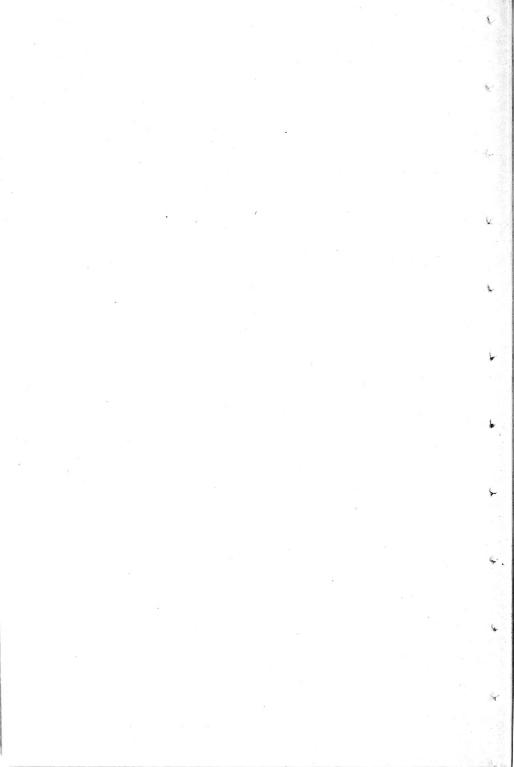
CHASSELL & FERGUSON, LE MARS, IOWA.





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TO OUR CUSTOMERS.

A little attention to the following requests will greatly facilitate our efforts to execute the wishes of our customers:

1. Order as early in the season as possible, that there may be plenty of time for shipping long distances when necessary.

13

- 2. Write your order plainly on enclosed blank order sheet and not in the body of the letter. It will prevent mistakes.
- 3. Give plain and explicit shipping directions. When none are given we forward according to our best judgment, but in no case do we assume any responsibility after delivery of stock in good condition to the forwarders.
- 4. All orders from unknown correspondents must be accompanied by the cash, or satisfactory references.
- 5. If varieties of fruit ordered cannot be supplied, others equally good and ripening at the same season will be substituted, unless otherwise ordered.
- 6. Persons unacquainted with the different varieties will do well to leave the selection to us, as we grow an assortment suited to the public wants, and will always select such varieties as will be adapted to the locality and the soil to be planted.
- 7. In case of any mistake or error on our part, immediate notice should be given, and it will be cheerfully rectified, or satisfactory explanation given. All claims for loss, damage, etc., must be måde within two days from receipt of goods, or they will not be considered.

Our aim will always be to conduct our business in such a manner that it shall be entirely satisfactory to all who may favor us with their orders.

OUR TERMS are cash before shipping, unless by special agreement. We give you reference sufficient for you to ascertain whether we do as we agree. This is the general rule among Nurserymen.

Money may be sent by draft on Chicago, P. O. Money Order or Express Money Order. All stock delivered free at your station.

References: Mercantile Agences; any of our Banks: Postmaster or Editors,

In getting out this catalogue you will notice that we have devoted considerable space to Evergreens and for this reason, there has been such poor success with the planter, in the field we cover. We have at great expense for a number of years, experimented with different varieties of Evergreens and have learned that all Evergreens indigenous to the Black Hills with its dry atmosphere, light rainfall and extreme temperature has produced species (when brought to this country when small and properly handled) that adapt themselves perfectly to our condition, and under cultivation develope into the finest Evergreen in the United States and now each year we send a man to the Black Hills to secure small seedlings which we plant in beds; mulch with sand; shade with burlap, one year, which we remove in August, then transplant the second year in Nursery rows and let grow until proper size to root prune with horse root pruner.

We now have thousands of the most beautiful Evergreens grown in the West and are therefore prepared to meet the demand for them. We have been twenty years here at the Gateway experimenting and studying the conditions and wants of the people we serve and now what we offer is a collection of the best of its kind and each grown to the proper size for lawn, street, garden and orchard. You will notice that we have laid stress upon the ornamenting of home grounds; we have anticipated a demand and prepared for it and take this means of informing you, believing that any man owning a lot would be willing to pay a fair price for Nursery stock if he could be assured it was suited to his locality and was the best specimen of its kind; properly handled so that its growth would be insured and that in a few years he would have ground covered with beautiful trees and shrubs.

We are not a mail order Nursery; most all our stock goes by freight, occasionally some is sent by express. We pay charges and deliver stock at your depot free in the best of condition.

All men love Evergreens, why then so few seen on Western lawns. Soil, atmospheric conditions and temperature are radically different. First, considerations of a Nurseryman should be to meet these conditions, namely: the tree must be able to adapt itself to a loose, friable soil. Second, it must be able to get along with a very light rainfall or endure a downpour. Third, the most trying of all is the temp-

Now we claim to have met these conditions, first; by testing different varieties both here on our own grounds and in hundreds of other localities, we have found the Norway Spruce, Balsam Fir, Arbor Vitae and White Pine are not suited to our conditions, we have found the Black Hills Spruce, Austrian Pine, Jack Pine, Picea Pungens, Silver Cedar, Western Cedar, Dwarf Cedar, Trailing Cedar, Pondurosa Pine,

erature; it must be able to withstand extreme cold or excessive heat.

Scotch Pine, Douglas Spruce. Concolor Fir and White Spruce, these are all good, the hardiest are the Black Hills Spruce, Austrian Pine, Bull Pine, Pondurosa Pine, Silver Cedar, Western Cedar, Dwarf Cedar, these will stand any exposed situation you may put them to.

Now then to insure any degree of success, these trees must be properly grown to be in condition for successful transplanting; they must have developed a fine system of roots, to do this they must be several times transplanted and root pruned, then you have a large number of feeding roots and also a sufficient mass to properly hold the dirt together so that when we cut the tree loose, the dirt will adhere to the roots enabling us to slip burlap under the tree and so wrap it in the dirt and it will carry for any distance that you may want to ship it.

Now for economy and for the best success of the tree, we reccommend 15-18 in., 18-24 in., and 24-30 in., larger trees require more dirt, cost more to dig and prepare for shipment and much more freight, then more foliage to the sun and wind; smaller trees are more difficult to keep things from tramping on in the lawn.

Now in this litte circular we have tried to tell you in a plain way the Evergreen situation as it is and point out to you why there have been such failures. Our offer is this, we will take up our tree, tie each one in burlap and lay it down at your depot free, at so much per footupon receipt of the trees, you are to dig your holes at least six inches deeper than the tree is to stand and considerable, larger if where the trees are to be planted has been in grass of any kind, go to the garden and get some good soil and fill in enough so that your tree will stand about two inches deeper then in the Nursery, now if the dirt on the tree is crumbly and liable to break away from the roots when you undertake to remove the burlap, simply loosen the burlap, spread it out from the tree and leave it under and it will soon rot; now use more garden soil around the tree until the hole is three-fourths full, then pour in a pail of water and let soak away before filling up; if you have sand put it around two or three inches thick, if not sand use partly decayed straw or straw manure. If liable to be bothered with dogs, put a rack around far enough away so that they will not reach them, if the weather gets very dry, take a spade and make an opening out near the sod or edge of the hole and open two or three holes around the tree as deep as the bottom of the hole dug when the tree was planted, then pour in water until the ground is thoroughly saturated around the tree, when the water is well absorbed, fill the holes made by the spade, unless the season is unusually dry and hot one, one or two such waterings are sufficient, this is for the first season.

The second season as soon as spring has opened up nicely and the ground is in good working condition, take a garden or spadeing fork and

loosen the soil around each tree two or three inches deep and if the grass has encroached take a sharp spade and cut back to the size the hole was originally, make a mulch the same as the previous year and never allow the grass to grow up to the trees while small; when they are larger they will take care of themselves, with kind of Evergreen properly grown and handled as we have tried to describe, we will guarantee success.

To make a complete lawn you should have a nice Cut Leaved Weeping Birch, Weeping Mountain Ash, New American Weeping Willow. Upright Mountain Ash, Russian Olive, on the street, American White Elm or Hard Maple, should also have some nice shrubs, Pink and White Flowering Almond and Flowering Plum Lilacs, all early, hardy and beautiful; a little later come the Spiera, Snowball, Syringa and Tree Honeysuckle followed by Tree Lilac. Paeonias, H. P. Roses, Moss Roses, then Prairie Queen and Seven Sister which are followed by the Ramblers. Then in mid-summer a bed of nice Tea Roses will furnish cut flowers for the home, the balance of the summer, a bed of improved varieties of Phlox which furnish a crop from July 1st, to winter, a bed of Cannas and Gladiolus add very materially to the looks of a lawn and are very much enjoyed by all members of the family; then along in August the Russian Tamarix with its beautiful green foliage begins to bloom, fellowed later by the prince of flowers the Hydrangea Paniculata with its trusses of white which complete the season.

Here you have a list covering the whole season, everyone suitable for this Northwest climate and variety enough for a twenty acre park or can make selection suitable for a city lot, send us a description of your grounds with plants if any upon them and we will tell you what is most suitable to plant on the same if you desire. If you have large grounds and wish to have them laid out, we will send our Landscape Gardner and let him lay out the grounds for you at a reasonable price, in large planting will also superintend the planting.

In addition to ornamental trees and shrubs, every family should have some small fruits and standard fruits of which we describe varieties especially suited for this purpose; now we want to impress this fact that we are not offering cheap Nursery stock, cheaply and carelessly grown or packed in the cheapest way; but the best that money and care can produce, packed in such a manner that it can be safely conveyed across the Continent. Now if we have only interested you enough to get a response, we will be encouraged to give you a personal reply and any order placed with us will have prompt and careful attention.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

Apples.

The first fruit, both in importance and general culture, is the apple. Its period, unlike that of other fruits, extends nearly or quite through the year. By planting a judicious selection of summer, autumn and winter varieties a constant succession can be easily obtained of this indispensible fruit for family use.

We haven't considered it necessary to give an extended description on apples, as most varieties we offer are well known. Any one desiring a more extended description can have it by dropping us a line. Some varieties we offer will be new to most planters, but we assure you they are all good and each has especial merit and there is a place for every one of them. Now, if you are undecided what to plant and on what location (if you have more than one), kindly write us the particulars as to soil and location and we will try and help you out. Many planters leave the selection of varieties to us, only designating the seasons. When we have the information from you which we have asked for, we assure you we will send you varieties which will suit your conditions. This will obtain the same in all other fruits and ornamentals. Ask and ye shall receive prompt replies.

Variety List. APPLES, CRABS AND HYBRIDS.

Note:—As most of the standard varieties are well known, we do not deem it necessary to give extensive descriptions. Under this head we list the varieties suitable to culture in the northern states. The alphabetical arrangement is solely for convenience and has no reference to comparative value of the sorts.

VARIETY. SEASON OF RIPENING AND DESCRIPTION.

ANISIM-November to January. Medium, dark red. Free from blight and a heavy bearer.

ANNETTE-(Black Annette)—Tree of free, slender growth, very productive, extremely young bearer; fruit of medium size, striped with dark red on dull green, with numberless grey dots. Flesh greenish white, juicy, sub-acid, firm and one of the best keepers. Season, February to June and later. You will not be disappointed if you plant liberally of this variety.

BEECH'S SWEET—(Crab)—September-October. Large, bright carmine when in sun. Fine cooking quality.

BERLIN-Large, light yellow. Strong hardy tree. Fall.

BOROVINKA—August-September. Belongs to Duchess family; much like Duchess—some think better.

BRIER SWEET-(Crab)—August-September. (Same as Van Wyck.) Medium; yellow overspread with red.

- CHARLAMOFF—August-September. Above medium; yellow, crimson splashes. Fine grained. Vigorous.
- DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG-August-September. A beautiful fall apple. One of the most widely planted.
- **DARTT**—(Hybrid)—September-October. A handsome fruit about same size as Whitney; good bearer.
- EARLY STRAWBERRY-(Crab)—Early August. Well known. A favorite for small orchard and kitchen garden.
- FLORENCE-(Crab)-September. One of the very best crabs. Origin, Minnesota. Vigorous and good yielder.
- GENERAL GRANT—(Crab)—August-September. An old favorite, showy, with deep red splashes.
- GOOD PEASANT—November-January. Belongs to Longfield type. Blushed yellow, juicy, good flavor.
- HIBERNAL—November-December. Probably the hardiest apple on market. Fruit large, fair quality.
- HORTMAN'S RED WINTER-Medium, red striped, sub-acid, good keeper.
- HOTCHKISS—Fruit large, dull green with faint bronze blush, fair flesh, juicy, pleasant, sub-acid, good, all winter.
- **HAMILTON**—Large, rich yellow apple. Splendid fruit and strong hardy tree. Late fall, early winter.
- HYSLOP-(Crab)-October-November. Crimson, with blue bloom. Bad blighter in some sections.
- IOWA BEAUTY—Identical with Duchess, except that it is a little later; tree is much finer in growth and promises to supercede the Duchess.
- **POWA BLUSH-One of the most valuable sorts for home use. Tree hardy and vigorous; a splendid dessert or cooking fruit. Fruit size of Jannet and very handsome. Season, November to April. 5 to 7, 4 to 5 and 3 to 4 feet.
- **ISHAM SWEET**—Originated in Wisconsin, where it is highly recommended. New here, but promising.
- ISHERWOOD—An Iowa Ironclad, upright, vigorous grower; very productive and valuable; fruit large and handsome; flesh rich and excellent; season, late winter.
- INDIAN—Fine large red apple. Splendid keeper. Sub-acid, good. Tree hardy here.
- JOHNSON—Medium to large, color green, mostly covered with dull red splashes and stripes. Sub-acid, good. Winter.
- **KAUMP**—Originated in Wisconsin and is one of the best and hardiest late fall apples propagated today. It comes into bearing early and is a continuous bearer. Fruit medium green with show of color on sunny side, mildly acid and unsurpassed for dessert uses. It certainly is one of the very best for the northwestern climate.
- LEDENTS—(Origin, Russia.) Fruit medium to large, smooth yellow, sometimes with a dull reddish blush, flesh white, juicy, sub-acid, good, good tree. Early winter.
- LIVELAND RASPBERRY—This we obtained at our experiment station at Ames under the name Rubets, but we find several other nurseries are propogating it under the name Liveland Raspberry; no matter which is correct, it is our very best and earliest summer apple, will keep in perfect condition longer than any early apple we have knowledge of. Tree a slow grower; early, regular and profuse bearer; very hardy; of Russian origin.
- LONGFIELD-October-December. Splendid eating apple. Early, heavy annual bearer. Yellow, tinged red.

- LYMAN'S PROLIFIC-(Crab)-September-October. A large red striped crab and splendid for cooking.
- MALINDA-January-March. One of the standard hardy winter keepers. A greening of good flavor.
- MARTHA-(Crab)-September-October. A large, juicy crab, good for jelly. Yellow, with deep blush.
- MARY-seedling of Baldwin fruit, similar to parent but larger and tree is hardy here. Fine winter variety,
- McMAHON (McMahon's white) October-November. Large to very large, pale yellow with faint blush; productive.
- MILLER-Large red apple, strong, hardy, tree good. Early winter.

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- MILWAUKEE—Originated from seed of the Duchess; strong grower, very hardy; an early and good bearer of large red striped apples shaped somewhat like its parent; fine for eating or cooking. Season, all winter; here you have a good winter Duchess.
- MINNESOTA—(Hybrid)—October-January. Mottled yellow with blush. Fine flavor for cooking and eating; vigorous.
- NORTHWESTERN GREENING-December-February. Very large, handsome, very vigorous and productive.
- OKABENA—September-November. Minnesota's greatest fruit production (next to Wealthy). Exceeding hardy and productive. Bears young. Fruit large, even, highly colored, handsome.
- ORANGE WINTER-Fruit large, roundish, rich, ye'low; flesh firm, juicy, rich yellowish, sprightly, sub-acid. All winter.
- **PATTEN'S GREENING** October December. Large, green, sometimes flushed. Vigorous, productive; popular lately.
- PEERLESS-November-December. Medium to large, and of good form. Vigorous but not very productive.
- PETER-October-December. Closely resembles Wealthy, but claimed by some to be later.
- RECUMBENT—(Russian)—A fine hardy tree and early bearer, hardier than Duchess. Fruit much like the Duchess. One of the best for cooking. Season, mid winter.
- REPKA MALENKA—February-April. A small apple, fair quality, keeps well and good cooker. Russian.
- SIBERIAN—(Crab)—Fruit of no value, but tree is ornamental and much used for top-grafting.
- SNYDER-Fruit larger than Whitney; pleasant acid, and a good bearer. October to December. Great for cider. (Hybrid.)
- SOURIE—Origin, northern Iowa. Tree one of our strongest growers, unusually hardy (will compare with the Duchess.) Fruit is very large, rather dark green, slightly shaded on the sunny side, fine grained, superior acid flavor. A great acquisition as a large winter apple.
- TALMAN'S SWEET—Medium pale yellow, firm, rich and very sweet, the most valuable preserving and canning apple. October to December.
- TETOFSKI—Early August. A delicious fruit. Tree hardy. One of the earliest. THALER—One of the leading Russian varieties. Tree of moderate growth and good form, very early bearer, small trees often bearing in nursery rows. Fruit medium pale yellow; flesh white, tender, juicy, with brisk sub-acid flavor. Season, July and August.
- TRANSCENDENT—(Crab)—September. Fruit in demand, but tree a bad blighter. Should be planted alone.
- UNIVERSITY—November-December. Medium to large, light green with blush. A promising Duchess seedling.

VIRGINIA—(Crab)—September. Fruit medium, acid. Tree vigorous, sometimes used for top-working.

WEALTHY-October-January. Probably best known apple in the North. Prolific bearer. Frult ideal in quality.

WHITNEY-(Hybrid)-August-September. Large, handsome, yellow with red stripes. Delicious eating variety.

WISCONSIN RUSSETT-Originated in Wisconsin, perfectly hardy, is a fine growing tree and an annual bearer. Fruit of good size; core, small; flavor, of the best; color, a true Russett. One of the best winter varieties.

WOLF RIVER-November-December. One of the largest apples grown; quality good; successful in good locations.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT-August-September. Creamy yellow, delightful in quality and flavor. A bad blighter.

In addition to the above Northern list we can furnish almost any variety suitable for central and farther south, as we grow a great variety of apple.

A large number of these hardy northern varieties do well in most any latitude.

Cherry Trees.

The cherry has proved the most reliable of any of the fruits grown, either large or small, and the farmer or city lot owner who neglects to plant some of this fruit certainly is making a mistake. The tree will stand more abuse and neglect than any other variety of fruit tree, and in the spring come out smiling with its burden of blossoms and later with its bountiful crops of bright red shinning fruit. It is a joy to young and old. Good cultivation and fertilizing make longer lived trees and fruit of better quality. It is almost free from insect pests.

Early Richmond. Medium size. Melting, juicy, sprighly, acid flavor. This is one of the most valuable of the acid cherries. Valuable for cooking and exceedingly productive. June.

Large Montmorency. A large red, acid cherry. Larger than Early Richmond and about ten days later.

Wragg. Tree dwarfish in growth and extremely hardy. Fruit much like Eng. Morello. but better in quality. A very early and profuse bearer.

Ostheim (Russian). Dark purplish red with purple flesh and juice. Flesh tender, sweet and pleasant, and not so acid as Early Richmond. Tree very hardy and productive.

Baldwin. Tree an upright, vigorous grower, forming a round head. Fruit large, almost round, very dark transparent wine color; flavor slightly acid. Unexcelled in earliness, vigor, hardiness, quality and productiveness.

Northwest (Weir's No. 29, or Baldwin). Fruit round, obscurely heart shaped; medium; cavity shallow; color dark red to almost black

at maturity; flesh firm: deeply colored. A little earlier than Farly Richmond. Tree resembles Eng. Morello very much in size and habit of growth. This variety was originated by Mr. D. B. Weir. of Lacon. Ill., and many growers of Iowa prize it very highly. Productive, of good size and color, and deserves to be planted largely.

Compass. This remarkable variety, originated by H. Knudson at Springfield. A inn., is a cross between the Sand Cherry. Morello Cherry and Miner Pium. In size and quality it is about as equal a mixture of the characteristics as could be possible to obtain. Tree absolutely hardy in all parts of Northwest (we graft them on native plum roots). Bears young and regularly. While the fruit cannot approach in quality the large sweet cherries grown in mild climates, it is highly prized as a garden fruit where those tender varieties cannot be raised. Thousands of them are bearing in Minnesota and adjourning states. Makes excellent sauce and pies.

Hardy Plums.

The Plum is the natural tree fruit of the North. In its wild state, even as far north as Manitoba, distinct varieties of large size and most excellent quality have been found by pioneer settlers. Persistent and practical horticulturists have cultivated these varieties and cross-fertilized them with better ones, until now there is a large number of plums of strictly native origin, that in size, quality and productiveness rival foreign varieties, which can be grown only in mild climates. It goes without saying that these are the best general varieties for the northern fruit-garden.

DeSota. Probably best known of the American varieties. Excellent quality. Inclined to overbear, and fruit should be thinned out for best results.

Forest Garden. A favorite western variety. Large, round; purplish red over orange.

Hawkeye. A splendid market variety—should receive more attention. Large, even, firm; a good shipper.

Stoddard. Large, pinkish red over yellow. Medium early. Is doing well everywhere.

Surprise, Large, very firm. Flavor rich, peach-like, delicious. Generally considered the best all-around, hardy, cooking and market plum yet produced. Fine for either commercial orchard or family garden.

Weaver. One of the few free-stone plums that are hardy. Great favorite for canning. Large and of perfect quality.

Wyant. Much attention given this variety of late years. Fruit is of prime quality, pinkish red and clear yellow flesh, fine to peel for sauce.

Klondyke. Here we have a yellow plum. As its name would indicate it is one of the most beautiful. large, golden-yellow plums yet produced. Flavor. of the best. Originated in northern Iowa, hence it is hardy as the native varieties; very strong grower, making a large tree, and ripening first of August making it one of the earliest.

Wolf. Fruit nearly as large as Lombard; quality superb for cooking and for serving with sugar; tree a good grower, hardy and is be-

coming very popular wherever known. September.

Tatge. The king of all plums of the European class. It originated at Belle Plaine, Iowa. It belongs to the Lombard family, but is larger in fruit. finer in quality. much darker in color and more round in form than the Lombard; a fine grower, an early and prolific bearer. It has stood the test of Iowa winters for the last fifteen or twenty years and has come to stay.

In addition to varieties named above we have a great many more varieties and each has merit. The list we give are all standard.

JAPAN VARIETIES.

Wickson. A sturdy, upright grower, productive almost to a fault. Fruit remarkably handsome, deep maroon red, covered with white bloom; stone small; flesh fine texture, firm, sugary and delicious. Excellent keeper and fine shipper.

Burbank. Large, nearly globular; clear cherry red with a thin lilac bloom; flesh a deep yellow, very sweet, with a peculiar and very agreeable flavor. Hardy; one of the best for both garden and market planting. August.

Botan. Beautiful lemon yellow ground, nearly overspread with bright cherry and with a heavy bloom: large to very large, oblong, tapering to the point like Wild Goose; flesh orange yellow, melting, rich and highly perfumed. August.

Willard. Ripens a month before Abundance; when ripe is dark red, bordering on purple; a long keeper, not inclined to decay, carries to market well. Tree vigorous grower; hardy and productive. July.

Peaches.

Bailey. This small, hardy Peach is worthy of a trial by all growers, as it is one of the most satisfactory for this part of the country. It has stood more adverse conditions than any variety on our grounds, but always gives us a crop of Peaches if there are any in the country.

Bokhara No. 3. Large. From August 20 to September 10. Freestone; compares favorably with many of the eastern sorts; was in-

troduced from Bokhara, northern China. Hardy, having stood the test of the last ten years in Iowa. Captured first premium at the World's Fair as the largest and best Peach for the west.

Russian Apricots.

There is no fruit more delicious or beautiful than the Apricot, and its ripening between cherries and peaches renders it especially valuable. Its chief enemy is the curculio, which can be kept in check by the method suggested for plums. Plant same as plums.

J. L. Budd. A hardy, strong grower and profuse bearer: large. white with red cheek: sweet kernel. as fine flavored as the almond; the best late variety and a decided acquisition. August.

Alexander. Tree hardy: an immense bearer: fruit large, yellow, flecked with red: very beautiful, sweet and delicious.

Alexis. Tree hardy: an abundant bearer: fruit yellow with red cheek: large to very large; slightly acid, rich and lucious.

Pears.

Longworth. A very hardy seedling Pear of recent introduction originated at Dubuque, Iowa, and was grown from seed some forty years since by the veteran nurseryman and horticulturist, Wm. Longworth. Tree a strong, upright grower, entirely free from blight and an enormous bearer. Fruit medium to large, nearly rounded; skin yellow with warm blush on sunny side: flesh rather coarse, juicy, sugary, good flavor; would be largely planted if better known. Ripens first to middle of September.

LeMars Favorite. We have a Pear here in LeMars that the original tree is about 12 years old and has been bearing for the past 6 years in succession; every other year is loaded with beautiful large pears; fruit is large, bright purple, brown on the sunny side; flesh mellow and sweet. Ripens in September.

Lincoln Coreless. An interesting and remarkable fruit, from the fact that it possesses neither seed nor core. Fruit large and high color, flesh yellow, rich, aromatic; a late keeper. Tree a good grower, hardy, and free from disease.

Mulberries.

Russian. Brought to notice by the Mennonite colonists of the Northwest. The timber is desirable for fuel, is fine for cabinet work, and fence posts made from it are exceedingly durable. Is a rapid growing tree, bears fruit at two or three years of age, and every year; color of the fruit varies some, but is generally black; valuable in Northern sections.

Improved Dwarf Juneberry.

The Juneberry is one of the most valuable berries. The fruit is borne in clusters, like the current, and ripens in June. Its size equals the Wild Gooseberry; shape, round; color, reddish purple at first and becomes a bluish black when fully ripened. Its flavor approaches the Huckleberry, a mild very rich sub-acid. Perfectly hardy, not being injured by wet, cold or dry weather, and needs no special treatment.

Buffalo Berries.

These trees grow about eight feet high, bearing quite young, and when full of fruit are very ornamental. The fruit ripens about the first of August and hangs on until in the winter, the branches bend, some with red, and some with yellow fruit about the size of currants and about as sour, excellent for jelly or sauce, perfectly hardy.

Rocky Mountain Cherry.

This is a novelty, and a very profuse bearer, but the fruit is not as good as our leading sorts; grows in the form of a bush and is as hardy as Wyoming sage bush. It has stood 45 degrees below zero unharmed in limb or fruit bud; fruit about as large as English Morello; is cherry black when fully ripe; acid and very good for pie or wine. Season, July.

Red Grapes.

Agawam, (Roger's No. 15.) Bunches large; berries large, round, dark red, tender and good; one of the best. Ripens soon after the Concord.

Brighton. A cross between the Concord and Diana Hamburg. Resembles Catawba in color, and in size and form of bunch and berry, Flesh, rich, sweet, and of the best quality, equal, if not superior to Delaware; ripens early, with the Delaware, Eumelan, and Hartford. Vine vigorous, but in some locations is subject to mildew. Were it not for this we should pronounce it the best purple Grape in cultivation.

Black Grapes.

Wilder. A remarkable new variety for which we predict great popularity both for table and market. One of the strongest growers and most productive. Bunch and berries very large, bright, attractive red color, even when dead ripe; hangs on bushes in fine condition for handling as late as any known variety. Compared with the celebrated Fays, is equal in size, with longer bunch, better in quality, with much less acidity, ripens at same time.

Moore's Early. One of the very best early black grapes. Cluster, medium size, berry very large. Ripen nearly two weeks before the

Concord and is of about the same quality. Vine perfectly hardy. Should have a place in every fruit garden. Is a very profitable market grape, on account of its earliness and good shipping qualities.

Concord. Well known everywhere and one of the most reliable grapes grown.

Worden. It is superior to Concord in the following points: It is better in quality, larger berry, more compact and handsome cluster, and ripens six to ten days earlier. It is as good keeper as Concord, hangs as well, and is fully as hardy, good grower and productive. In berry it is about the size of Moore's Early, more vigorous and productive. We cannot too strongly recommend its extensive planting.

White Grapes.

Pocklington. Concord seedling. Called a white Grape, but the fruit is a light, golden yellow, clear, jucy and sweet, with little pulp; bunches large; berries round, large, thickly set; quality, when fully ripe. much superior to Concord. The most reliable and generally satisfactory of all white Grapes.

In addition to varieties described we have many more.

Gooseberries.

Jossleyn. A large, deep red handsome fruit, rich flavor. The plant is perfectly hardy, a vigorous grower and an immense cropper of , the very best fruit. No garden is complete without it.

Downing. Fruit somewhat larger than Haughton; whitish green with the rib veins distinct; skin smooth; flesh rather soft; juicy; very good, excellent for family use. Very productive.

Currants.

White Imperial. Bush vigorous and very productive. Clusters large; berries very large, sweet and most delicious. This is the best of the White Currants.

Lee's Prolific. Black; a new foreign variety of great value. Fruit large. quality good; a very vigorous grower; enormously productive, rendering it very profitable.

Red Dutch. An old variety, excellent and well known.

Victoria. Large, bright red. with very long bunches; late, good bearer. Very desirable.

White Dutch. An excellent and well known sort.

White Grape. Very large, yellowish white, sweet, or very mild acid, excellent quality and valuable for the table. Very distinct from White Dutch, having a low spreading habit, and dark green foliage. Very productive.

Cherry and Versailles. Well known and popular. Large berries, short bunches, bright, sparkling crimson, rather acid in flavor.

Fay's Prolific. The leading red. A regular and prolific bearer. Bunch and berry large, bright and sparkling. Less acid than Cherry.

North Star. One of the finest in quality, bunches long and numerous, bright-crimson, very handsome. Bush a strong grower and very productive.

Raspberries.

BLACK CAPS.

Cumberland. This is a new and especially large Black Raspberry, has been well tested in nearly all sections, giving thorough satisfaction. In hardiness and productiveness it is unexcelled by any other variety. In size the fruit is simply enormous, far surpassing any other sort. The quality is very similar and fully equal to Gregg. The fruit is firm and will stand long shipments. It is a mid season variety. The bush is exceedingly healthy and vigorous, and well adapted for supporting their loads of large fruit.

Older. Originated in Iowa ten years ago, and has stood all our severest winters well. Coal-black, about as large as Gregg, and five days earlier. A very reliable variety, and productive.

Red Raspberries.

Loudon. The superior points of this excellent red raspberry are vigor of growth, large fruit; beautiful, rich, dark crimson color; good quality and marvelous productiveness and hardiness. It stands shipping the best of any variety, and will remain on the bushes the longest without injury. Seems to succeed wherever red sorts will do well and is the leading variety. Season medium to late.

Blackberries.

Snyder. Valuable for the North by reason of its extreme hardiness. Wonderfully productive, and though the berries are but medium in size, they are of sweet, juicy flavor, and when fully ripe without the hard core of many other sorts. This is the standard early sort for the North and Northwest and is very popular.

Ancient Briton. This is regarded as one of the hardiest blackberries and especially adapted to Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

Dewberry.

Lucretia. The bush is of low trailing habit, and perfectly hardy, free from rust or other disease, and an enormous bearer. Fruit is black

and glossy, of fine size and delicious flavor. Ripens about with other Blackberries, but being so hardy, and so prolific a bearer, makes it of exceeding great value, when compared with the ordinary Blackberry. No garden should be without it.

Strawberries.

This is the first fruit of the season, and, coming at a time when old fruit is gone, makes it peculiarly grateful to all. To have this delicious and healthful fruit in all its freshness and beauty, grow it yourself. It will make you healthier, happier and better satisfied with this world generally.

For field culture, 3½ feet by 18 to 24 inches, and cultivate only one way, permitting the runners to take root in the rows, thus forming matted rows, which will give the best returns for the labor expended. Treated in this manner they will stand the winter better than by the single hill system. For garden culture, plant 2 feet by 1 foot, keeping the runners cut, thus large stools are formed which will give the

largest and best berries.

The Strawberry is one of our most reliable crops, and extensively grown here. The system adopted here of covering the fruiting beds all over with stable manures at the approach of cold weather, has the most salutary effect; it protects the crown of the plants from the bleak winds: prevents the roots from being thrown out by alternate freezing and thawing. The strength of the manure penetrates the ground, and supplies the roots with nourishment to produce an abundance of large berries.

Marie. This new sort did splendidly for us this season and we are intending to plant largely of it next season. A good sized plant with dark green foliage; vigorous and healthy; mid-season. The fruit is round in form, bright red through like Gandy and uniform in size. We class it purely a commercial berry—the berry for shipping to the fancy markets to bring the highest prices, to sell at sight and bring a telegram for more. It is an immense cropper and we advise all our customers to give Marie a trial.

Enhance. We consider this the best late berry to date for the Northwest: plant is a strong hardy grower: foliage free from mildew or rust. Fruit is large, bright red; flesh fine marking; it is one of the best shippers and canners and fine for table. One of the heaviest

yielders. Perfect blossom.

Senator Dunlap. Is of the Warfield type. but a much stronger grower, larger fruit, and being a stamanite variety every berry comes to maturity, and much larger than the Warfield. This we consider the best and easiest grown berry for this Northwest field.

Uncle Jim. We fruited this for the first time last year and found it to be the largest berry we have ever grown. In picking a 24-quart case, six boxes were filled with 102 berries as follows: One box 15 berries, three boxes 17. and two boxes 18. Flesh is fine and very sweet, very prolific for so large a berry: medium season.

Hedges.

The idea of planting hedges for use and ornament, and screens for the protection of orchards, farms and gardens, is a practical one, and rapidly becoming appreciated. They serve not only as protection against the fierce winds, but there is much less trouble from the blowing off of the fruit. Some writers tell us that the temperature is warmer in the vicinity of evergreens. However this may be, we know that our gardens are earlier, and that our fruits ripen better when protected by such screens. Nothing can be more beautiful than ornamental hedges of evergreens or shrubs well kept and pruned to serve as boundary lines between neighbors, or as divisions between the lawn and garden, or to hide unsightly places. We all know that such hedges continue a principal attraction in our best kept places.

A HEDGE OF BUFFALO BERRY.

Buffalo Berry. A native of the North, this shrub is absolutery hardy, which is the first requisite of a good hedge shrub. Will grow in exposed locations where other varieties hedge characteristic, equally important, Its growth ofside spurs. Many hedge luxuriant when pruned will throw out shoots on the laterals, but only a scanty growth on the sides. Buffalo Berry by nature starts innumerable branch buds on even the twigs, and this habit is augmented by pruning, which checks the upward growth. The result is a dense, opaque mass of foliage, no matter how severely it is pruned. The foliage is a beautiful silvery olive-like color which stands out in relief beside the darker greens. We have tested many hedge shrubs, and after careful comparison we believe Buffalo Berry combines more points of excellence for general use than any other. Its extreme hardiness first won it attention, and its other splendid qualities are fast increasing its popularity. Also very valuable for culinary purposes. (See "Miscellaneous Garden Products" in this Catalogue).

Buckthorn. This well known hedge plant was introduced from Europe, and has long been popular in the Eastern States. Unlike many such importations it has proven perfectly hardy in Minnesota, many fine hedges being seen in the Twin Cities. Of robust growth

and pretty habit, with white flowers in June followed by black berries. Bears close pruning without injury.

Russian Olive. Postpaid, 50c. A beautiful, hardy tree, of moderate growth, which has gained considerable popularity for hedge purposes. Its fine silvery foliage makes it unique, and it is a quick, even grower. May be sheared at pleasure.

Barberry. Common red. Fruit small: crimson; is too acid to eat, but it makes an agreeable dessert and jelly, and an ornamental pickle for garnishing some dishes.

Barberry, Purple. Fruit similar to above, except that the fruit and leaves are purple.

These plants are very desirable as ornamental hedging for lawns, gardens, etc. Vigorous growers and perfectly hardy.

Rosa Rugosa (Ramanas Rose). Both the red and white-flowering form of these beautiful Roses are fast becoming popular as hedge plants, their bright glossy foliage, which appears to be insect-proof. together with the showy, large single flowers, which are followed by bright red fruits, make them particularly desirable plants for the purpose.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

Deciduous Trees.

Acacia.

Hispida (Rose or Moss). A shrub-like tree. with many beautiful pendent rese-colored flowers.

Ash.

American White. A fine lofty tree with handsome round head. American Green. Smaller than the foregoing, but also handsome.

Birch.

American Cherry or Mahogany. A remarkable variety, with large foliage and brilliant golden yellow bark.

European White. A very handsome and graceful tree.

American Yellow. All the Birches are very handsome lawn trees.

Catalpa.

Speciosa. A variety originating in the West; more upright and symmetrical in its growth than the common Catalpa, and blossoms two or three weeks earlier. Very valuable for timber, fence posts, railroad ties, etc., possessing wonderful durability. A very ornamental and valuable tree.

Elm.

American White. The noble, drooping, spreading tree of our own woods. One of the grandest of park or street trees.

Maple.

Ash Leaved or Box Elder. A fine, rapid-growing variety, with handsome, light green permeated foliage and spreading head; very hardy; excellent for avenues.

Wier's Cut Leaved. A silver Maple with remarkable and beautiful dissected foliage. Of rapid growth; shoots slender and drooping, giving it a very graceful appearance. Should be in every collection.

Norway. A distinct foreign variety, with large broad leaves of a deep rich green. Probably the best maple in cultivation.

Silver Leaved. Of excellent rapid growth, and desirable for immediate effect.

Sugar or Rock. A very popular American tree, and for its stately form and fine foliage, justly ranked among the very best, both for the lawn and the avenue.

Coffee Tree.

Kentucky Coffee Tree. A fine, handsome native tree of medium size, with upright, blunt branches and beautiful, rich, feathery foliage, turning golden yellow with frosts.

Mountain Ash.

European. A fine hardy tree; head dense and regular, covered from July till winter with large clusters of bright scarlet berries.

Oak Leaved. A variety with large hoary lobed leaves; distinct and fine.

Linden.

American. A rapid-growing, large-sized tree, with a remarkably straight trunk, deep green, heart-shaped leaves, and clusters of fragrant yellow flowers; will grow almost anywhere. Valuable for its wood, and makes a handsome shade tree.

Russian Olive.

Oleastor. Native of Russia, was brought to South Dakota by the Russian Menonites a number of years ago and has been largely planted by them for shade, ornament and hedges; being especially adapted for a cold dry climate. The tree attains a height of about 30 feet; the long silvery color give it an olive aspect. The small yellow blooms appear the latter part of June and are remarkable for their spicy fragrance, making the tree a center of attraction while it blooms.

Willow.

Laurel Leaved. A beautiful round topped tree with glossy dark green leaves; very striking tree; admired by all.

Larch.

European. An excellent rapid growing pyramidal shaped tree, drooping slender branches: foliage light green, soft and graceful. Perfectly hardy and thrives in nearly all situations. Makes handsome specimens for ornamental planting.

Weeping or Drooping Deciduour Trees. Birch.

Cutleaved Weeping. An elegant erect tree, with slender. drooping branches and fine-cut leaves. A magnificant variety and worthy of a place on every lawn.

Ash.

European-Weeping. The common, well known sort; one of the finest lawn and arbor trees, covering a great space and growing rapidly.

Willow.

Kilmernock Weeping. An exceedingly graceful tree, with large, glossy leaves; one of the finest of this class of trees.

New American Weeping or Fountain. Grafted on a stalk 5 to 6 feet high, it makes one of the most graceful small weeping trees and is distinctly ornamental; hardy.

Mulberry, Teas' Weeping Russian. A weeping variety of the now wellknown Rutsian Mulberry; perfectly hardy in summer and winter; withstands extreme heat and cold, and grows naturally in a very graceful form.

Catalpa.

Bungei. (Umbrella Catalpa.) Grafted on stems 6 to 8 feet high, it makes an umbrella-shaped top without pruning. Perfectly hardy, and flourishes in almost all soils and climates. Leaves large, glossy, heart-shaped, deep green; lay like shingles on a roof; always makes a symmetrical head. One of the most unique trees.

Flowering Trees.

Bechtel's. Makes a magnificent sized tree; perfectly hardy, succeeds well in all soils not extremely wet. When in bloom appears to be covered with delicate pink, perfectly double small roses of a delicious fragrance. The only sweet-scented Double Crab

Japonica. (Japanese Tree Lilac.) The largest of the Lilacs, making a small tree. Leaves are large, dark green, and the very large panicles of white flowers are produced in June; hardy and desirable.

Caragana, or Siberian Pea Tree. Beautiful small tree; flowers yellow. New, and perfectly hardy.

Chionanthus Virginica. (White Fringe.) A small, native tree, with ash-like leaves and clusters of snow-white flowers, resembling an elegent fringe.

Silver Poplar. A hardy tree of wonderfully rapid growth and a wide spreading habit. Leaves are large, glossy green on top and white as snow beneath. A slight breeze playing upon one of these trees or a group of them makes them decernible for miles. A beautiful factor in any landscape.

Horse-Chestnut. (White flowering), The best known of the Horse-chestnuts; of handsome, regular form, ultimately reaching a large size. In May it is covered with large spikes of beautiful white flowers, dotted with red and yellow. Fine for park or lawn planted singly; for planting along avenues it is unsurpassed, as it forms a dense overgrowth, and makes cool and most refreshing shade.

New and Rare Evergreens.

The Blue Spruce of Colorado. *Picea pungens* of the Botonists, varies from deep green to light and dark blue in color. They are all beautiful valuable and perfectly hardy trees, but the blue ones are most admired.

Dwarf Black Hills Cedar. Native of the Black Hills; a beautiful, silvery foliaged tree. We have a specimen on our lawn of 12 years growth which is 10 feet in diameter, perfectly round and not more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. Perfectly hardy.

Silver Cedar. Native of the Black Hills. Here we have one of the most compact symetrical Cedars in America. It is to the Cedars what the Colorado Blue Spruce is to the Spruces. It never browns like the common Red Cedar, but retains its glanceous color so much admired by all in evergreens, and like all trees from the Black Hills, is absolutely hardy and transplants readily.

The Black Hills Spruce.

The trees now growing in Northwest Iowa are in a variety of situations. Some are in sheltered lawns and others on open prairie. Some are in fenced gardens and others stand by the open busy highway. In cemeteries and parks, among the hundreds of trees examined, no unhealthy specimen was found, not one dead or bear limb, not one bit of rusty foliage.

The winter of 88-89 was the most severe test our evergreens have had for many years, and thousands of trees failed in the Northwest. But so far as I could learn not one Black Hills Spruce was injured.

The tree is perfectly hardy. No evergreen is more easily transplanted. It is the most beautiful evergreen yet tried here, except the Blue Spruce.

Black Hills. This is like the *Picea alba* or the White Spruce. with the difference that while the Norway and the Black and White Spruce will not endure the winter drouths of the western plains, this tree seems well adapted for all the regions from which the others are excluded. Growing in a dry climate and often richly colored, it meets the requirements of a vast field. While the air of the plains has but about 50 degrees of moisture to 90 degrees in the eastern states, it is necessary to have something which will endure the bright sun and drying winds of winter—For high altitudes and the bleak prairies of Iowa and Dakota, this spruce has no equal.

Fir, Concolor (White Silver). An elegant picturesque Colorado species: long, leathery leaves, with glaucous tinge when young, becoming pale green with age. Branches arranged in horizontal whorls. One of the brightest and best of evergreens for the lawn.

Colorado Blue Spruce.

A tree of exceeding great beauty from the Rocky Mountains, where it is found growing in very severe exposures. Its beauty lies chiefly in the light silvery blue color of its needles, which are of exceptional length for a spruce. Tree is of a regular habit and highly ornamental. Grows to a medium height and is especially well adapted to small lawns. Has proved as hardy in every way as the native spruces; we have never known it to sunburn or show any other weakness.

Pine.

Austrian or Black. A remarkably robust, hardy, spreading tree; leaves long, stiff, and dark green; growth rapid; valuable for this country.

Dwarf or **Mountain**. A low spreading curious species, attaining only the size of a bush; foliage similar to that of the Scotch, but livlier; green; one of the best.

Scotch. A fine, robust, rapidly growing tree, with stout erect shoots and silver-green foliage.

Gray Pine. A quick-growing native species, rare in cultivation. The leaves are small, and the tree is noted for its very small cones.

Red Cedar.

A well-known American tree, varies much in habit and color of foliage, some being quite stiff, regular and conical, and others loose and irregular. It makes a fine ornamental hedge plant.

Hardy Flowering Shrubs.

Lilac.

Double Lilac. A new and choice variety of the Lilac, producing long recemes of double purple flowers, lasting longer than the single sorts. A valuable acquisition.

Large Flowering White. A beautiful variety; has very large, pure white panicles of flowers. Considered the best.

Persian. This Lilac is of medium size, with small, bright green leaves and large compound panicles of rather brighter flowers than the old-fashioned Lilac. The bush is of graceful outline. There are two kinds, one with red flowers, the other with white flowers. In ordering specify as Lilac, Persian Red; or, Lilac, Persian White.

Tamarix.

Russian. This is a very beautiful shrub, with small leaves somewhat like the Juniper, and delicate, small flowers in spikes.

Viburnum.

Snow Ball. A well-known favorite shrub of large size, with globular clusters of white, flowers in June.

High or Bush Cranberry. Both ornamental and useful. Its fruit is esteemed by many; resembles the preceding in wood and foliage.

Syringa.

All the species and varieties of the Syringa have white flowers, many of them quite fragrant.

Large Flowered. A conspicuous showy kind, with large flowers and irregular branches.

Hydrangea.

Paniculata Grandiflora. The grandest as well as the most popular of all shrubs, and hundreds of thousands of them are sold every year and the demand is constantly increasing. Unsurpassed for the lawn, as a hedge or for cemetery planting. It readily attains a height of 5 to 7 feet; hardy in all localities, needs no protection in winter: blooms the first and every season in July and August and continues in bloom for two or three months; the flowers are massive, cone-shape, often measuring 10 inches in length, and have a pleasing variation of color, changing from the original pure white to pink, and finally a beautiful, rich coppery red.

Flowering Almond. One of the earliest flowering and finest shrubs. Loaded with double pink flowers which attract a great deal of attention.

White Flowering Almond. A leading variety, fully equal to above, but with snowy white flowers.

Spirea.

Anthony Waterer. One of the best flowering hardy plants. Makes a dwarf bush 15 to 18 inches high, covered from spring till late in the fall with large heads of crimson flowers. Hardy. Grand for border to taller growing shrub, or single specimen plants.

Vanhoutti. One of the most charming and beautiful of the Spireas, having pure white flowers in clusters or panicles about an inch in diameter. Astonishingly profuse in bloom, and plants remarkably vigorous and hardy. But lately introduced from France. and there is no more desirable flowering shrub in cultivation.

Tree Honeysuckle.

Lonicera Fragrantissima (Fragrant Upright). A spreading shrub with deep green foliage and fragrant white flowers appearing before the leaves.

Tartarica. Pink flowers, contrasting beautifully with the foliage; blooms in June.

Terrarica alba. A creamy-white colored variety of the above, flowering during May and June.

Duetzia. A very desirable shrub, of strong, hardy growth, bearing an abundance of beautiful racemes of double, pure white flowers.

Climbing Vines.

Scarlet Trumpet—(L. sempervirens). This and its varieties are the handsomest in cultivation. They are strong, rapid growers and produce scarlet, inodorous flowers all summer.

Bittersweet. A native climbing or twining plant with fine large leaves, yellow flowers and clusters of orange capsuled scarlet fruit. Makes a nice fall and winter display.

American Ivy. Has beautiful digitate leaves, that become rich crimson in autumn. A very rapid grower. Like the Bignonia and Ivy, it throws out roots at the joints by which it fastens itself to anything it touches.

Wisteria, or Glycine.

Chinese White. Recently introduced by Mr. Fortune from China, and regarded as one of his greatest acquisitions.

Chinese. One of the most elegant and rapid growing of all climbing plants; attains an immense size, growing at the rate of lifteen or twenty feet in a season; has long, pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers in spring and autumn.

Clematis, or Virgin's Bower.

The Clematis are elegant slender-branched shrubs, of rapid growth, beautiful large flowers of different color, white, blue, purple, and two-colored, and some are quite fragrant, especially the flamula. They are well adapted to training on trellis-work, and grow from ten to fifteen feet high. They stand the severest winters, if the roots are slightly covered.

Our clematis are all well grown, strong 2 and 3 year old plants.

Paniculata. Japanese Virgin's Bower. This handsome hardy climber is one of the choicest and most satisfactory climbing flow ering plants. Of strong, rapid growth, with small, dense, cheerful green foliage, giving it a grace and elegance possessed by no other hardy climber, and, even did it not flower at all. it would be one of our most desirable vines. The pure white, deliciously fragrant flowers appear in the greatest profusion during August, and continue until late in the fall. The plant succeeds in almost any position; not only is it well adapted to run up all kinds of supports, but is just as useful for planting among rock-work, sloping banks, covering graves, or, in fact, any position where a graceful vine is desired.

Henry II. A splendid hybrid between C. lanuginosa and C. Fortunii. It is of robust habit, very free bloomer; flowers large and finely formed, and of a beautiful creamy white.

Jackman II. The plant is a strong grower; an abundant and constant bloomer from July to October. The flowers are large, (we have often had them six inches in diameter), of an intense violet purple color; and remarkable for their velvety richness. It has few equals.

Remontant, or Hybrid Perpetual Roses.

The Hybrid Perpetual are among the most valuable of all Roses desirable for cold climate, being hardy: also very beautiful in the South, being very different from the ever-blooming which flourish there so luxuriantly. The flowers of this class are very double and of immense size, delightfully fragrant, and of the most gorgeous colors, but no shade of yellow. The plant is a strong, vigorous grower, requiring but little attention, though protection in the winter in very exposed places is always necessary. They are much improved in size and beauty by good cultivation, and rich soil. This class of roses should not be ordered for house culture, as they are not desirable for that purpose.

Alfred Colomb. Bright carmine red; clear color, large, deeply built form; exceedingly fine.

Anna de Diesbach. Carmine; a beautiful shade, moderately full and very large.

Madame Plantier. The iron-clad white cemetery rose. This is the old standby, and is unequalled where a hardy white rose is needed. It bears thousands of beautiful, snowy white, fragrant roses. It is hardy as an oak.

Madame Charles Wood. A true perpetual bloomer. Begins to bloom almost as soon as planted, and continues throughout the season. The flowers are extra large, very double and full, and quite fragrant. Color a bright, fiery scarlet, passing to fine, rosy crimson, elegantly shaded with maroon. Very showy and handsome, and one of the best roses ever introduced for general planting.

Margaret Dickson. Awarded the gold medal and six first-class certificates in England. This magnificent new white Hybrid Perpetual Rose was raised and sent out by Messrs. Alexander Dickson & Sons, of Belfast, Ireland. It is unquestionably the greatest acquisition made in roses for the past ten years. Some idea of its beauty and worth can be formed from the fact that wherever it has been exhibited in Great Britain it has carried off the first honors, receiving in one year the gold medal of the National Rose Society of New England and six first-class certificates. No other rose has ever received so many certificates

of merit in a single year. We have no hesitancy in saying it is the best white Hybrid Perpetual for planting in the garden. The color is white, with pale flesh center, petals very large, well shaped, and of immense substance. The flowers are of magnificent form, produced singly on long, stiff stems, and very double, and have the true magnolia fragrance. The habit of growth is vigorous, with large, luxuriant foliage.

John Hopper. A seedling from Jules Margotten, fertilized by Mme. Vidot. Bright rose with crimson center; large and full; light red: thorns not numerous. A profuse bloomer and a standard sort.

La Reine. Free and vigorous. Glossy rose; large, moderately full; very free flowering and one of the most hardy. A useful rose, though no longer queen.

Baroness Rothschild. Light pink, cupped form, very symmetrical, without fragrance, very beautiful; a moderate grower only.

General Jacqueminot. A probable seedling from the Hybrid China Gloire des Rosemanes. Vigorous; brilliant crimson; not full, but large and extremely effective: fragrant and of excellent hardy habits.

General Washington. Color a bright shinning crimson; flowers are large and perfectly double; blooms the first season and almost constantly.

Climbing Roses.

These are admirably adapted for covering walls, trellises, old trees, unsightly buildings, etc. Among them the Prairie Roses take the first rank. Their rapid growth; perfect hardiness, luxuriant foliage, immense clusters of beautiful flowers, and their late blooming, commend them at once to every one who wants a splendid climbing rose.

Baltimore Belle. Pale blush, becoming nearly white; very compact and double. The finest of the class.

Gem of the Prairies. Free; red occasionally blotched with white. A supposed cross hybrid between Queen of the Prairie and Madame Laffay. Large, flat flowers; the only variety in the class which is fragrant.

Greville, or Seven Sisters Large cluster of bloom; shaded to dark red.

Prairie Roses.

Queen of the Prairies. Bright rosy red, frequently with a white stripe; large, compact and globular.

Rambler Roses.

Crimson Rambler. Imported from Japan, the land of the wonders. It is a rapid grower, and very quickly makes heavy canes of

great length, covered with peculiar shining foliage. Blooms are produced in great bouquets, and are of a most peculiar and lovely shade of crimson. It has proved perfectly hardy, even in our trying Ohio climate. A bed of this pegged down and requiring little attention would be very useful to the general florist at blooming time. It also makes a fine pot plant, treated and brought on like the early blooming Hybrid Perpetuals, and forms a perfect bouquet of bloom. This is, without question, the handsomest plant of any description for easter blooming. Grow in the field one or two years, the latter age is the best, dig and pot and keep cool at night for about six weeks, until root action is active, then gradually increase temperature. Treated this way this Rose produces from the very pot to the topmost branches, huge bunches of from fifty to two hundred blooms in a cluster, and is a sight not soon to be forgotten.

Pink Rambler. The Pink Rambler completes the entire range of cardinal colors that can be embraced in these beautiful Climbing Roses. We now have the Crimson Rambler, the Yellow Ramble, the White Rambler and the Pink Rambler. This rose is as charming as any of its rivals, embracing all their good qualities of hardiness, vigorous growth, profuse blooming and delightful fragrance. Be sure and have a set of the Rambler Roses.

Yellow Rambler. Too well known to need any description. It is a very popular hardy climber with yellow flowers.

White Rambler. This charming new Rose of the Rambler variety is a wonder. It climbs rapidly, is entirely hardy; produces immense clusters of pure white Roses, perfectly double, of delightful fragrance, and of an immaculate white. It is, without question. the very best climbing Rose extant.

Moss Roses.

Moss Roses, for picturesque beauty are distinct from all others. stand alone. Buds opening half-covered with delicate, clinging moss texture command the admiration of all lovers of flowers. They are strong vigorous growers, hardy and therefore highly prized and very desirable for open ground culture. Most varieties bloom but once a year, and often not the first year. Flowers and buds are very large and handsome, and remain in bloom a long time. They like rich roil and are very much improved in beauty and fragrance by manure and liberal cultivation however bearing hardship and neglect well.

Countess of Murinais. One of the finest pure white Moss Roses. The buds are elegantly mossed; flowers large, full and fragrant. A valuable any very beautiful variety.

Crested. Free, deep pink-colored buds. Surrounded with mossy fringe; very beautiful and free from mildew.

Henry Martin. Rich glossy pink, elegantly tinged with crimson; large globular flowers; very full and sweet; finly mossed.

Perpetual White. Flowers pure white in clusters; mossy; a vigorous grower and free bloomer.

Princess Adelaida. One of the best; extra large flowers; very durable and fragrant; buds beautifully mossed; color bright rosy pink.

Tea Roses.

The Tea Rose is delicate and beautiful. It has the most powerful fragrance and is yet the sweetest of all roses. The flowers are large and very delicate in shades of color.

Clothilde Soupert. Hybrid Polyantha. Its color is a pearl white, with a vivid carmine rose center, which fades after a little, leaving the Rose almost white. It is a constant bloomer, quite fragrant and cannot fail to be a splendid market plant for growing in pots for spring sales. In addition to its suitability for market purposes it will be very useful to the cut-flower worker, forming as it does, nice sprays of open flowers and half open buds.

Souvenir du President Carnot. Hybrid Tea. With all our admiration for the host of beautiful Roses, this variety is so fascinating that we believe it to be, everything considered, one of the greatest introductions of the last ten years. It is superb in every way. The flowers are large, full and double, exquisitely shaped, with heavy, thick, shell-like petals. The buds are wonderfully beautiful—long and pointed like Niphetos—perfection in every line. The color is a new, delicate rosy blush, shaded a trifle deeper at the center of the flower. Fragrance delicious, strong grower and free bloomer, has no weak point. Will become one of the most popular Roses.

Yellow Cochet. Or Madame Derepas Matrat Tea. A pure Tea Rose, very free-growing and hardy in character, withstanding ten degrees below zero. It throws up fine, strong stem, crowned by solitary buds of grand size; the color is a good sulphur-yellow, blooms very large, perfectly double, splendid form and freely produced. It has every quality necessary to make the ideal yellow bedder, ranking with the White and Pink Cochets in value as a Summer Rose.

White Maman Cochet. The charming new white tea rose. Another new American Rose. It belongs to the Tea class, being a child of that grandest of bedding or outdoor roses, Maman Cochet, and is hardy here in northern Ohio, with slight protection in winter. Its habit is exceedingly strong and upright, like its parent, and it possesses the same

large, beautiful, healthy foliage, and is a most profuse and constant bloomer. The flowers are of enormous size, remarkably round and full, pure, clear, snowy white throughout, and are delightfully Tea scented. It is by far the finest and most reliable white bedding rose yet produced. Anyone can have the very finest roses for cutting all summer and autumn by planting a few plants of it. It is, without doubt, the largest white rose, both in bud and flower.

Maman Cochet. Tea. The pink Cochet. No finer rose than this. This rose attracted our attention from the very first time we saw it in flower. It comes from France—the country that has produced nearly all of our best roses. We are not alone in our admiration of it, as all the visitors to our establishment the past season have been unstinted in its praise. It is a vigorous grower, with beautiful, pretty foliage. In bud it resembles the Mermet family, being long and shapely, borne on long, stiff stems. It is of the largest size, and, you will notice, the flower is built up or rounded and very double. The color is a deep, rosy pink, the inner side of the petals being a silver rose, shaded and touched with golden yellow. We pronounce this the finest Rose by far that has been introduced from France in the past five years. No Rose surpasses it in vigorous growth and in the immense size of its buds and flowers. Indeed nothing in the Tea family approaches it in size. Deliciously fragrant.

Kaserin Augusta Victoria. Hybrid Tea. This is one of the grandest of all Roses. It is a strong, vigorous grower, producing buds and flowers of enormous size. Color pure white. We have no hesitancy in saying that this Rose is unequaled by any other variety of its color. It is a grand Winter bloomer, and is largely forced for cut flowers. A grand garden Rose on account of its vigorous growth and hardiness.

LaFrance Hybrid Tea. No variety can surpass it in delicate coloring—silvery rose shades, with pink. It has a satin sheen over all its petals. It is universally regarded as the most useful of Roses, for it is hardy beyond question. It blooms continuously.

Paeonies.

We have been sixteen years collecting these. The varieties here described are of the finest that has been produced and we feel confident that we have the largest and finest collection in the Northwest. Besides those described we have a number of varities from plain red to clear white. Nothing prettier than a bed of Paeonies.

Smitzi. Single fern leaved, carmine red, earliest and one of the most beautiful of the single varieties. May 21st.

Officinalis Rubra Piena. Rich deep crimson; very early and one of the brightest of all dark colored varieties. June 5th.

Beaute Francale. A large beautiful pink, with very large, full oval center; free bloomer; one of the finest. June 1st.

General Bertrand. Outer petals creamy white; center, a rich yellow blotched slightly red. A free bloomer, medium sized, very pretty. June 2nd.

Anne Mone Striate. Outer petal delicate pink; inner petals beautiful yellow; blotched slightly with red; large and full. One of the best. June 2nd.

Miss Vaughn. Outer single petal delicate flesh color; inner petal a beautiful yellow, blotched red; free bloomer, single; very desirable. June 3rd.

Perfection. Outer petals bright pink; inner petals delicate pink shaded with yellow; large and full; free bloomer, very fine. June 5th.

Car. Striate. Outer petals pale flesh; inner petals very delicate straw color; large, full center, very fine, moderate bloomer. June 5th.

Ambilious Lilaceous. Outer petals delicate flesh color; inner petals creamy white; fine bloomer; medium size and very pretty. June 1st.

No. 1. Outer petals delicate pink, tips shaded white; inner petals delicate yellow pink and flesh colors intermixed; very large; free bloomer; one of the best of the entire collection. June 7th.

Striata Speciocia. Outer petals bright pink; inner petals delicate flesh and pink tipped with delicate straw color; large, very open center; a very fine, peculiar flower. June 5th.

No. 2. Outer petals, bright flesh color; inner petals delicate yellow which change to a creamy white with center blotched with red; very large and full; a free bloomer, one of the finest. June 2nd.

Tri De Nord. Outer petals bright pink with inner course of very delicate pink; large, full center, a shade between the two; very large, one of the best. June 7th.

Delectissima. Bright pink all through; large and full; very fine. June 6th.

Ellegantissima. Onter petals very rosy pink, edged inside with delicate straw color; center intermingled with delicate rose and straw color; large, full center; moderate bloomer; one of the finest; striking and peculiar. June 8th.

Lutea Variagated. Outer petals, delicate flesh color with edging of delicate yellow; another course same as outside with center of beautiful yellow blotched with red; a free bloomer; one of the most beautiful of the whole collection. June 6th.

Variagated Plenissima. Bright rose and pink; very beautiful; large and full; free bloomer. June 8th.

No. 3. Outer petals dark purple red. soft and satiny; center stamens bright yellow: large and very fine: free bloomer. June 5th.

Active. Rosy pink tipped slightly with pale pink; center large and full: solid color; one of the largest and most fragrant of the entire list; free bloomer, June 14.

Plenissima. Outer petals, shaded pink: center, lighter pink shaded with salmon: very open, fine, large flower: moderate bloomer, June 13.

Delachii. Dark purple crimson, shaded violet: free bloomer, midsenson. Very fine.

Louis Van Houtte. Bright purple cherry, large. globular and full; fragrant: superb.

Rubra Triumphans. Dark purple crimson: petals large; very sweet semi double.

La Sublisse. Rich glowing crimson: large solid bud. Beautiful mid-season.

Duke of Wellington. Ivory white with creamy white center: very large and showy.

Festiva Maxima. Is considered by most of the Paeonia Specialists, the finest and the largest white in cultivation; perfect form and very free; pure white with few small scarlet flakes in center like drops of blood.

Whitelyii. A large, clean, white. Very fine.

Fringe-leaved (Paeony Tenuifolia) Foliage a bright, lively green, in long thread-like filaments, giving it the appearance of fringe. Scarlet-crimson. A choice variety.

We have a large number more varieties of different colors.

Japanese Single Flowering Paeonies.

No other plant flowering at the same season can vie with the single Paeony for beauty, and an established bed, when in full bloom, with the large, silky flowers measuring from 6 to 7 inches across, and appearing like immense single Roses, is simply gorgeous.

APOLLO. Deep pink, shading lighter towards the edges.

DIANA. Blush, with creamy white center.

EXQUISITE. White, with yellow stamens.

FABIOLA. Delicate blush.

NEPTUNE. A fine shell pink.

OPHIR. Dark carmine,

SATURN. Rosy pink, with yellow stamens.

SOUVENIR. Flesh pink, creamy white center.

TITIAN. Soft, delicate pink.

TOPAZ. Deep rose, shading lighter at the margin.

UNDINE. Bright pink, with darker shading.

VESTA. Purplish red.

Oriental Poppies.

These large flowering Poppies are among the most brilliant and showy of hardy plants, and are wonderfully effective in the border among shrubbery or in clumps on the lawn. The flowers are large, from 4 to 6 inches across, of an intense bright crimson with black center, and are produced unceasingly throughout May and June.

Royal Scarlet. An improved variety with extra large flower and exceedingly fine, rich, glowing scarlet.

Semi-plenum. A handsome, semi-double form, very free flowering; in color a rich, glowing crimson, gorgeous in effect.

Phlox.

Probably the most important and best known of the hardy perennial plants. They flower continuously from early summer until late in the fall, and embrace a wider range of color than can be found in any other species. We offer below a collection of twelve distinct varieties.

ANDREAS HOFFER. A fine early-flowering, pure white.
AQUILON. Carmine-rose, shaded salmon, crimson eye.
BRIDESMAID. Pure white, large crimson center.
CHAMPS ELYSEE. Fine rich purplish-crimson.
COQUELIÇOT. A fine pure scarlet, with deep carmine eye.
ECLAIREUR. Purplish-crimson, with white halo.
JEANNE D'ARC. A late flowering pure white.
LA FONDRA, Purplish-crimson, with brilliant carmine center.
MATADOR. Orange-scarlet, cherry-red eye.
ORNAMENT. Rosy magenta, with crimson eye; dwarf.
SIMPLON. White, suffused with lilac, with dark rose center.
THEBAIDE. Salmon-red, with crimson eye; dwarf and free.

Rudbeckia or Golden Glow.

A glorious new hardy plant that should find a place in every garden. It is of fine habit, vigorous growth, with early continuous and immense blooming qualities. It will be found excellent also for cut flower purposes. The stems are long and gracefully poised. The foliage is abundant and ornamental. It attains a height of from six to eight feet and a small plant set out in the spring will produce hundreds of blossoms during August and September, each one as large as a fair sized chrysanthemum. Thousands of flower lovers have admired this plant on our place. It is of easiest culture and sure to please all. Nice for a screen row at back of lawn.

Columbine.

A well known and desirable genus, varieties of which are found in almost every state of the Union.

COMMON WILD. Distinct, with characteristic red and yellow flowers. DOUBLE WHITE. Large, pure white flowers: valuable for cutting.

DOUBLE MIXED. A choice assortment of the best double varieties.

HELENUM. A rare new variety with extremely large, single, yellow flowers.

CHRYSANTHEA. Bright, golden yellow flowers with long, threadlike spurs; fragrant.

Dahlias.

The Dahlia is the grandest autumn flower we have. Nothing is its equal in any respect in September and October. It is in its glory when everything else is faded or fading, and surrenders only to the Frost King. Put Dahlia tubers in the ground when the season becomes warm, covering the neck some three inches. If many shoots start thin them out. After flowering, and before hard frosts, take up the plants, remove the tops, dry the bulbs a little, and put in the cellar until Spring, when they can be divided and replanted. Look at them occasionally to see that they are not shriveling from too dry an atmosphere, nor starting the eye too early in consequence of too much moisture and warmth. The Dahlia is divided into three distinct classes—the ordinary Show Dahlia; the Dwarf or Bedding Dahlia. making a thick, compact bush only eighteen inches in height, but with flowers of full size; and the Pompon or Bouquet, with small, very perfect flowers, only from one to two inches in diameter, while the plant is of nearly the common size. As the Dahlia is a Fall flower. there is no need of planting before the middle of May, or even later. Many varieties can be supplied.

Gladiolus.

These are among the most showy and brilliant of all bulbous plants. Nature is nowhere more lavish of her paint than upon the flowers of the Gladiolus. They should be planted out of doors in the Spring—never in the Fall, as the bulbs will not stand freezing. They are, however, excellent for window culture, planted in vases, either singly or in groups.

Hyacinths.

Among the bulbs used for winter flowers, the Hyacinth stands foremost on the list. Two methods are employed in flowering the Hyacinth in winter, one in glasses filled with water, the other in pots or boxes of soil. Double and single varieties can be supplied.

Tulips.

Owing to the late spring frost, bedding plants cannot safely be planted before the early spring flowering bulbs are through blooming.

Without these bulbs, for one or two months of beautiful spring weather our gardens would present a bear appearance. We know of nothing that for the amount of money invested will give a more gorgeous show during early spring, and there is nothing more easily grown than the Tulip. They thrive well in almost any soil. Should be planted during October and November.

Yucca.

Filmentosa Thread-leaved; creamy white; 3 to 4 feet. July. These have a grand appearance. The stem is 2 feet above ground, covered with large bell-shaped flowers or laterals, forming a perfect pyramid.

Dyecentra Spectabilis.

Bleeding Heart. A beautiful border plant, with brilliant, rosy heart shaped flowers in great profusion. from a graceful curved stem, in May and June.



A New Departure in the Nursery Business.

We have arranged to give you free of cost our experience in the laying out of new grounds and artistically placing drives. walks, trees, shrubs, hedges, windbreaks, etc., and re-arranging old grounds

All we ask of you is to fill out blanks which we furnish you for new grounds; in old grounds it would be necessary for you to make a sketch of the grounds showing the location of the house and other buildings located there and what trees, shrubs, vines, orchard and garden you have, and if some are undesirable and you wish to replace them with better specimens, we will try and help you out. We do not claim to be professional landscape artists, neither are we civil engineers, but we do think that we can help you arrange your grounds and select such plants as will please the eye.

Prices on Choice Stock Delivered at Your Depot Free of Any Charge.

E	ach.	Doz.	100.
Apple, 5-6 feet 11-16 inch, up \$.35	* 4.00	\$30.00
Apple, 4-5 feet 5-8 to 11-16 inch	. 25	2.75	20.00
Apple, 3-4 feet 1-2 to 5-8 inch	. 20	2.00	15.00
Pear, 5-6 feet 11-16 inch up	1.00	10.00	
Cherry, Plum, Peach and Apricot, 5-6 feet 11-16 inch up	. 75	7.00	50.00
Cherry, Plum, Peach and Apricot, 4-5 feet 5-8 to 11-16 iach	. 60	6.00	40.00
Cherry, Plum, Peach and Apricot, 3-4 feet 1-2 to 5-6 inch	.40	3.50	25.00
Compass Cherry, 5-6 feet 11-16 inch up	1.00	10.00	
Compass Cherry, 4-5 feet 5-8 to 11-16 inch	. 75	7.00	50.00
Compass Cherry, 3-4 feet 1-2 to 5-8 inch	.50	5.00	30.00
Concord and Agawan Grape, 2 years, No. 1	. 20	2.00	12.50
Moore's E, Brighton, Pocklington, Worden, Niagra. 2 years,			
No. 1	. 25	2.50	15.00
Downing and Pearl, 2 years No. 1	. 25	2.50	15.00
Red Jackett, 2 years No. 1	. 35	3.00	20.00
Wilder, White Imperial, Pomona and Fay's, 2 years No. 1	. 35	3.00	20.00
Red and White, Dutch, Victoria, White Grape, Black, etc.,			
2 years, No. 1	. 25	2.50	15.00
Juneberry, Buffaloberry and High Bush Cranberry, 2 to 3 ft	.25	2.50	
Cumberland Raspberry, strong plants		. 75	3.00
Older and Louden Raspberry, strong plants		. 50	2.50
Blackberry and Dewberry, strong plants		. 50	2.50
Uncle Jim and Marie Strawberry		. 75	3.00
Dunlap and Enhance Strawberry		. 50	2.50
Warfield Bederwod Strawberry, etc		.30	2.00
Asparagus		.50	3 00
Rhubarb and Horseradish	.15	1.50	
Rocky Mountain Cherry, 2 to 3 feet		. 20	2.00



HARDY, ORNAMENTAL AND SHADE TREES.

Each. Each. Each.	Each.
5-6 ft. 6-8 ft. 8-10 ft. 1	0-12 ft.
Am. White Elm\$.40 \$.75 \$1.00	\$1.25
Ash, Box E, Soft Maple, Caroline Poplar	1.00
Hard and Norway Maple and Am. Linden	1.50
Laurel Leaved Willow	
Upright Mountain Ash, Catalper Silver Poplar	
Kentucky Coffee Tree, European Larch	
4-5 ft.	
Oaks and Walnuts\$.50 .75	
Russian Mulberry	
WEEPING TREES.	
C. L. Birch	
Weeping Mt. Ash and Mulberry, 2 yr. heads 1.50	
New Am. Weeping Willow, 2 yr. heads 1.50	
Kilmarnock and Thurlows Willow, 2 yr. heads 1.00	
Wier's Cut Leaved Maple	
Catalpa Bungi	
FLOWERING TREES.	
Russian Olin and Horse Chestnut	
3-4 ft.	
Caragana, or Golden Chain	
Flowering Plum and Crab	
Tree Lilac	
Purple and White Fringe	
Althens and Dogwood	
Atthens and Dogwood	
BULBS.	
Each	Doz.
Festiva Maxima and Lutea Varigated Paeonies, strong plants \$ 1.00	\$10.00
Japanese Single Paeonias 1.00	10.00
Tenuifolia (fringe-leaf) Paeonias	10.00
La Sublisse and Delachii Paeonias 1.00	10.00
Louis Van Houtte Paeonias	10.00
Duke Wellington and Beaute Françale Paeonias	6.00
No. 1 Paeonias	6.00
Other varieties—fine selection	5.00
Hyacinth, named varieties	2.00
Tulip and Gladiolus	1.00
Bleeding Heart, Yucca and Golden Glow	2.00
Dahlia, fine varieties, large tubers, Hollyhock	2.00
Phlox, strong plants, Lillies	3.00
	9.00
Oriental Poppies	
HEDGE.	
Per 100. Pe	r 1000.
Barberry and Russian Olive 12-15 inch, and Buck Thorn\$ 5.00	\$35.00
Roses	,
Flowering Shrubs	
Evergreens 8-12 inch	
Evergreens 12-15 inch	
Buffaloberry 15 inch 5.00	
Dunalough v 10 mcn	

EVERGREENS FOR LAWNS.

E	ach.	Doz.
Austrain Pine, Ponderosa, Jack Pine and Red Cedar 18-24 inch\$.50	\$ 5.00
Austrain Pine, Ponderosa, Jack Pine and Red Cedar 2 to 3 feet	.60	6.00
Scotch Pine 18-24 inch	.40	4.00
Scotch Pine 2 to 3 feet	.50	5.00
Silver Cedar and Colorado Blue Spruce, per foot	1.00	5.00
Picea Pungens (green) and Black Hills Spruce, per foot	.50	5.00
Dwarf Rocky Mountain Pine 15-20 inch	.75	7.50
Dwarf Rocky Mountain Pine 20-24 inch	1.00	
Dwarf Cedar Black Hills 15 inch diameter	.70	•
Dwarf Cedar Black Hills 2 feet diameter	1.00	

FLOWERING HARDY SHRUBS.

Ea	ach.	Each.	Doz.	Doz.
2-:	3 ft.	3-4 ft.	2-3 ft.	3-4 ft.
Flowering Almond, pink and white\$.50	\$1.00	\$5.00	\$10.00
Upright Honeysuckles, Snowball, Syringias, Spirea,				
Weigelia, Duetzia, Tamarix	. 50	.75	5.00	7.50
Lilacs, Barberry	.40	.50	4.00	5.00
Hydrangia and Spirea, Anthony Waterer, Pyrus, Japonica Acacia	.75			

CLIMBING VINES, Strong Plants.

Each	Doz.
American Ivey, Paniculata Clemetis, Honeysuckle, Wisteria, Bitter Sweet\$.50	\$ 5.00
Large Flowering Clematis 1.00	10.00
Crimson, Yellow, White and Pink Rambler Roses, extra fine	7.50
Prairie Queen, Baltimore Belle, Seven Sisters Roses .50	5.00
Moss Rose, Hybel, Perpetual and Tea Roses	5.00
Japan Roses, Rugo Rugosa	5.00

FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS.

100	1000	100	1000
8-	·12 in.	12-18	in.
Ash, Box Elder and Soft Maple 50	\$ 4.00	\$1.00	\$ 6.00
Elm, Catalpa, Russian Mulberry	6.00	1.50	10.00
Black Walnut, Wild Cherry, Hackberry 1.50	12.00	2.50	20.00
Cottonwood and Willow	3.00	. 75	5.00

Guarantee of Genuineness.

While the greatest diligence and care to have all trees, etc., true to label will be exercised, mistakes may occur; and in such cases, upon proper proof, the trees, etc., will be replaced free of charge, or the amount of money paid for them will be refunded; and it is mutually understood and agreed that this guarantee of genuineness shall in no case make us liable for any sum greater than that originally paid for the trees, etc., that proved untrue, nor for damages.





